NOTE XXXVI.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS ECTATORHINUS, ECTATORHINUS HASSELTI.

BY

W. ROELOFS.

Since the establishment of the genus *Ectatorhinus* by Lacordaire [1]) for a beautiful species of Rhynchophorous beetles discovered in the island of Borneo by the celebrated naturalist R. Wallace, two other species have been described by Mr. F. Pascoe [2]) viz: *E. Adamsi* of Japan and *E. femoratus* of Sarawak (Borneo).

The entomological collections brought home by the Dutch Scientific Expedition to central Sumatra, contain a unique female specimen of a new species of which I possess also a single specimen of the other sex, captured at Malacca by the Comte de Castelneau.

E. Wallacei Lac. which I do not possess, but which I have examined in Mr. Pascoe's collection, is especially distinguished from its congeners by the greater length of its rostrum which reaches at least to three fourths of the length of the body.

E. femoratus Pasc. is provided with a large lateral tubercle on the elytra behind the shoulders; in the other species this tubercle is not present.

1) Lacordaire, *Genera des Coléoptères.* Suites à Buffon. tom. VII (1866), p. 53. (note 1: diagnosis of *Ectatorhinus Wallacei* Lac.).

2) *Journal of the Linnean Society.* Zoology. vol. XI, p. 478; pl. X, fig. 10.

E. Adamsi Pasc. of which my collection contains numerous specimens for which I am indebted to Mr. Lewis's captures in Japan [1]), resembles the new species from Sumatra and Malacca, but can easily be distinguished by its smaller size, and principally by its different sculpture and its more elongated shape.

I have much pleasure in dedicating the new species to Mr. A. L. van Hasselt, commander in chief of the above mentioned Expedition.

Ectatorhinus Hasselti, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, niger, brunneo squamulosus, rostro dimidio corpore minore (♀); prothorace confluente strigato; elytris grosse punctato-striatis, intervallo secundo costiformi; basi luteo bilineato, postice punctis aliquibus concoloribus notatis. — Long. 15—16 mm. rostr. excl.

Oblong-ovate, black, furnished with brown scales varied with others of a blackish brown.

Rostrum arched, angulous, thickened, subcarinated [2]) and scaly at the base, somewhat flattened, glossy and finely punctured from the insertion of the antennae as far as the apex, not quite reaching half the length of the body in the female, shorter and wider in the male.

Antennae furnished with brown scales, the funicle and the club have moreover hairs of the same color.

Head with some large punctures distributed irregularly, and with other smaller punctures spread over the vertex; it is covered with brown scales and provided with three whitish lines; an impressed puncture may be observed between the eyes at the extreme base of the rostrum.

Prothorax a little longer than broad, rounded at the middle of the sides; its posterior angles prominent and pointed; its base bisinuated; it is covered with unequal,

1) I possess also specimens from Juthia.

2) On each side of the median keel there is another lateral one which is shorter and not distinctly marked.

longitudinal, naked and glossy wrinkles or ribs, the interstices of which are furnished with brown scales and a few minute whitish dots on a transverse line; a narrow median keel does not quite reach the base. The anterior margin of the prothorax has a somewhat brighter color than the remaining portion and is provided with a rather coarse punctuation. The scutellum of a rounded triangular shape, brown.

Elytra oblong-ovate, the shoulders oblique, prominent, the apex rounded; they are covered with wide striae, furnished with large, round and somewhat confluent punctures, which gradually tend to become more elongated and finally to disappear posteriorly. The interstices between the striae narrow, those between the second and third, and between the fourth and fifth rows more elevated, especially the first which shows a small crest towards the middle, and an elongated tubercle towards the posterior declivity of the elytrum. The elytra are furnished with brown scales and have a darker spot about the middle of the back; their inclined portion is darker too. They are provided with some whitish bands and minute dots in the following manner: a short line at the base of the interstice between the second and third striae; a ꝺC shaped figure on the suture towards the posterior declivity; a minute dot on a small tubercle at the end of the interstice between the fourth and fifth striae, and a minute dot on a similar tubercle between the sixth and seventh striae, a little behind the middle of the elytra. The shoulders smooth and apparently furnished with a wart which is more or less prominent posteriorly.

Under surface of the body covered with pale brown scales, spotted with whitish scales on the three intermediate segments of the abdomen. The metasternum of the ♂ covered on the sides with large punctures, flattened and furnished with a dense brown pubescence on the middle. A similar pubescence covers the basal segments of the abdomen and the posterior coxae. The metasternum of

the ♀ covered with irregular pits and with a smoother area on the middle. Abdomen vaguely punctured, the punctures provided with hairs in both sexes. Legs furnished with whitish circles and rings; the anterior pair longer than the others, especially in the male.

The described female specimen has been captured in June 1877 at Silago.

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